MR. BRIGHT'S BIRTHDAY.

HOW ROCHDALE CELEBRATED IT.

THE MR. Bright's seventieth birthday has been celebrated as he himself, had he been allowed to choose, would have chosen it should be; supposing it was to be celebrated at all. It is no secret that he would have preferred the day should pass without public notice of any kind. Mr. Bright is not an old man, as age is reckoned in this country. The splender of his intellectual powers is not ed. There is no indication that his forty years of public service have impaired his strength. But he has twice been seriously ill, and the illness in both cases was of the kind which leaves a mark. He is disposed to avoid unnecessary exertion. He wrote to President Hayes two years ago, in answer to the President's invitation to visit the United States, that voyage and travel had not only lost their charm, but were become burdensome even to the thought-an expression very characteristic of its author. He "dared not" undergo the welcome which he well knew awaited him in America. Years before he had said the same thing, and the same feeling of reluctance to face a great public demontration was strong within him when it was first proposed to make his seventieth birthday the occasion of a formal congratulation. By much urgency he was at last induced to consent. He could not hold out against the friendly pressure put on him by the people among whom he was born and with

whom he has lived ever since. Almost the first

words of his speech in reply to the address presented

him show why he accepted the tribute offered him.

He valued, he said, the good opinion and the ap-

proval of his townsmen more than the good opinion

and the approval of any equal number of his coun-

It was a Rochdale festival. Birmingham, the great constituency which Mr. Bright has represented in Parliament for all but a quarter of a century, had to content itself with sending a deputation to him, with an address. The address was presented privately at Mr. Bright's residence. Everything that happened in public bore the Rochdale stamp, and was done under the authority and sanction of some body of Rochdale people. The town took a holiday, put on its best clothes, hung its streets with flags, and made ready to turn out its whole population to wish their great townsman many happy returns of the day. Unhappily, the weather interfered with this programme. The wind and the rain beat upon the town. During a great part of the day the storm swept through streets and over common and grounds with a violence which put a veto to anything like a public gathering in the open air.

The workingmen and women had to meet in the mill instead of the grounds about Mr. Bright's house. There were some 1,500 of them in all, children included. It was not the first time they had assembled to do honor, or to do justice, to their employer. When Mr. Bright's political opponents sought to discredit him by a charge of treating his workpeople harshly, the workpeople held a meeting to deny and denounce this calumny. That was some fifteen years ago. What passed yesterday between employer and employed shows a state of mutual good feeling honorable alike to both. Bright Brothers & Co. are a firm of more than seventy years standing. The business was founded in 1809 by the father of the present partners. Speaking in 1887, Mr. Bright observed that, "with one single exception, and that not of long duration. there has been through these fifty-seven years an uninterrupted harmony and confidence between my family connected with the business and those whe have assisted as and been employed in it." That is a remarkable declaration.

What occurred yesterday showed that the same friendly relations have continued down to this day. The interview between Mr. Bright and the " hands" of the large factories he owns was perhaps the most striking incident among many that were striking. The senior operative, Mr. James Tweedale, presided. An address was presented, signed, says one account, by specially selected representatives of the spinning, weaving, finishing, carpet and silk departments; an enumeration which gives some idea of the multifarious business carried on by the firm. The greater part of Mr. Bright's reply was devoted to public questions, but the part which is personal is, on such an occasion, of the most pecuhar interest to all Mt. Bright's friends and admirers -to all Americans, in other words. "Our chairman," he said, "has been on this sod in Laucashire phrase) very nearly as long as himself. We are very old acquaintances, and with the members of have passed away—I was also well acquainted."
Forty or fifty years ago there was no person working on these premises whom he did not know personally. Then came the call to public life with its toil, its disappointments, its compensations Among the things it caused him to regret was that when in latter years he walked about the factories, nearly everybody he saw was a stranger to him.

"I don't know where they live, whereas I used to know everybody. I know your chairman: I always see him at the lodge, and his countenance is one I am glad to look upon, because for all those years I have bad as much reason to respect him as he to respect me."

A single sentence like that is worth a whole vol ume of what passes in these days for biography The John Bright of public life, the tribune of the people, the incomparable orator, the reformer and statesman, we all know. Some of us know him personally; meet him from time to time in the ordinary intercourse of society; know him as gifted with powers of conversation hardly less admirable than his oratory; know something of the beauty the loving kindliness of his character; perhaps may claim him as a friend. But even to those who know him in London this glimpse of the head of the great Rochdale firm, standing face to face with his workpeople, is novel and delightful, and I shall to add affecting. Forty years of public service have shown him devoted to the cause of reforms by which the artisan class has benefited im mensely, but by which the middle classes have benefited as much, or perhaps more. It has been the fashion to speak of Mr. Bright as the champion of the interests of his own order, and so he has been, Mr. Morley's masterly Life of Cobden has shown us afresh how inseparably connected were the interests of middle class and working class; so that what elevated the one elevated the other. Yesterday's proceedings, addresses, speeches and such sentences as those I am quoting, prove also that of Mr. Bright at least it may be said that he not only regarded their interests as connected, but that in sympathy and feeling he is one with the men of the s below his own. What Mr. Lowell said of President Garfield I must be allowed to quote a true also of Mr. Bright. The word that comes back to our lips about him is always this: "He is so

What Mr. Bright said of himself and his fellow citizens at the evening meeting has the same stamp and ring. The Town Hall holds not more than 2,000 people, but in the streets, the rain having by this time ceased, the whole population were gathered to greet him as he drove past. The usual address was read in the hall and adopted by acciamation. Then Mr. Bright rose. His reception as he stood up to speak was one which shook the nerves of that veteran of the platform. He was visibly overcome by emotion, says one who was present; his voice faltered as few had heard it falter before. One of his first sentences I have quoted above. He went on to say :

"I was born amongst you, and have been reared amongst you, and have for a long period, which I need not repeat, been known to a great number of you; for there are some in this meeting, I dare say, who remember as many years as I myself remem ber. But I have the satisfaction of feeling that it there be anything in my public career that you approve of, and that has been of any service to my ountrymen in general, my friends and my fellow townsmen here have at least partaken of that good and of that service."

Of the whole speech, occupying an hour and a quarter, the greater part was devoted to free trade and to the land question. It is natural it should be to. Such au occasion carries the mind back to the tays when Mr. Bright won his great battle in com-

pany with Mr. Cobden, and stated the leading principles on which another and almost greater contest about the land has yet to be fought. But he found time also for many personal reminiscences. The speech is full of autobiographical and biographical points; and of facts and anecdotes told as Mr. Bright knows how to tell them. All that I must pass over. The people of Rochdale heard him, it is interesting to think, for almost the first time. Seldom or never has he spoken at such length in his own town. He has never sat for Rochdale in Parliament. Ever since the repeal of the Corn Laws, more populous constituencies claimed him; first Manchester, then Birmingham, Rochdale, as when Cobden died in 1865 Mr. Bright was already under too many obligations to Birmingham to leave it, and Mr. Potter, whose name is known, I hope, to every American, succeeded Mr. Cobden. Mr. Bright said of Mr. Poiter last night: "Looking back to the time of the American Civil War, I say we owe much to Mr. Potter. [Hear, hear.] I believe there is no man in the country who gave so much earnest labor, and who undertook so much of personal expense, with a view of creating a sound and intelligent opinion amongst the people, with regard to the merits of that great centest, as Mr. Potter did"-a sentence which, as a faithful account of what he did for us, ought to keep Mr. Potter's name in honor among us for centuries to come. That also is characteristic of Mr. Bright; his readiness to award to each one of his fellowworkers, in whatever cause, his full share of the henor due.

When the speech to the 2,000 in the Town Hall had come to an end, there were still waiting in the square and streets the rest of the population of Rochdale; with many thousands who had come from towns near and distant. There were, says one observer, 30,000 people in the Town Hall square alone. Through this great concourse of people, and along the streets leading to One Ash, a thousand torch-bearers, with an advance guard of horsemen, escorted Mr. Bright. The streets were lit up, the houses illuminated, the crowds cheering, a huge bontire blazed on the Common, and amid the blaze and roar, the tumult of popularity and the innumerable demonstrations of affection which surrounded him at every step, Mr. Bright reached his home. The honor offered him, the evidences of grateful good-will that surrounded him, were such as has been bestowed on few Englishmen. But then there are few Englishmen who have deserved such honors, or earned the gratitude and love of so many of their countrymen. G. W. S.

WORK OF THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE. COMPOSITION OF THE TWO HOUSES-MATTERS OF

INTEREST TO BE ACTED UPON. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE PRIBUNE. TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 10 .- The next New-Jersey Legislature will have peculiar work to do under rather remarkable circumstatees. The Senate has a sure and trustworthy Republican majority of five in a bedy of twenty-one members. The Assembly is " neither fish, fiesh nor fowl, nor good red herring." It includes twenty-nine regular Republicans, twenty-nine regular Democrats, one "anti-Monopoly Republican," and one "Independent Democrat." By a recount of the votes in the Hd Mercer County District, William J. Convery (Dem.), is given the certificate instead of William Ossen berg (Rep.), thus depriving the Republicans of the majority they would have had with the aid of the anti Monopoly member, Mr. Thomas Cator, of Hudson Coun-

ty. The result of this indefinite condition of affairs wil probably be a division of the offices and a session devoid of partican features. The two independent members will probably vote according to their former party affiliations, which would make the House a tie. In the division of the offices one party will be likely to receive the Speaker ship and the other the several cicroships. who will be named | P Speaker by their friends: Meson a Herr, of Surlington County; Lawrence, of Hudson Parrett, of Union, Republicans; and Messra Van Cleel of Middlesex; Dunn, of Union, and Hell, of Moumouth emocrats. The present programme is for a meeting the two parties in separate caucus, the appoint ment of conference committees, an agreement by the joint committee as to the division of the offices, and, when the report is adopted, the unanimous election of the officers nominated by the consumes under the committee agreement. Opinions differ as to the preferences of the Republicans for Speaker and the clerk-slope, and meanwhile the efforts of the several candidates in both parities are purely seed by the general ancertainty. While the independent memhers hold the balance of power, there is no disposition i

either party to sacrifice much to their preferences. The political effects of a really non-partisus Asse pelled to share the responsibility of legislation, and party criticism will therefore be held about on both sides. The pensuge of political interest is the redistricting of the State for Members of Congress. As the apportion ment remains the same, there will be no harm done t ment remains the same, that's will be a supersonable this matter is postponed, and in any case a Republic Senate will see that the unjointy party does not suffer.

The recount of ballots which will seat Mr. Convery in Mercer County, although the Republican candi date had been declared elected by twenty majority and the recount of the ballots for Senator Essex County, where Mr. Stalneby, Republican, retain his certificate, have attracted much attention and cause secrificate, have attracted much attention and caused de comment throughout the State, not merely because a political interests involved were considerable, but as ewing the inaccuracy of election returns as made by a regular officers. In Essex County there were 27,000 test cast for Semator, and in the recount over 100 cors were detected. Fortunately the changes were not calculately in favor of either candidate, and so Mrainstey retains his sent after a week of anxiety. Some the errors showed the greatest incorance on the particular of the errors aboved the greatest incorance on the particular of the enterior and others were stople inaccuracies, the Mercur County District the changes are larger in proportion to the total voic me better way of securing a truthing port of the people's veriet in new decranded, and it probable that some legislation will be attempted next seion to remedy this palpable weakness of the existing stam.

The condition of affairs in the Assembly is similar to nat in the session of 1877. The United States Schalor-ip was then at stake, and there was a bitterness which ill be absent in the approaching contest. The legislation during the config winter will not be, that as the concentrated of laws is concerned, or unusual will be absent in the supromeling contest. The legislation during the coming winter will not be, so far as the emetment of laws is concerned, or unusual interest. The important subject to be considered is the report of the Constitutional Commission, which will be banded in by President Hebert, of the Senate, early in the session. It will recommend bleronal sessions of the Legislature and a change in the judicial system, with some other minor modifications. The members of the committee of the Commission on the judicial system are ex-Congressman John T. Erd and Barker Cammore, of this city. Their report will probably be adopted. It proposes to form a new Court of Appeas of tour justices, abolishing the lay element and reliaving the Supreme Court fusities from sitting in judgment on their own cases; the new justices to sit requirily for as much time as many be necessary to keep up with the hudness of the court. The Court of Chameery—which is an anomalous and pseudiarly Jersy institution—is to be retained, but is to traval circuits and attend to business more precapity. The Supreme Court is to remain the same, but not to have jurisdiction in writs of error. The Prerogative, Circuit, Orphans, Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions Courts are to remain unchanged. The whole subject is of great interest to all Jerseymen who have a perce in "Jersey justice," which makes them extremely conservative regarding their owners.

which makes them extremely conservative regarding their courts.

The State officials to be elected by the Legislature are State Treasurer and State Prison Inspectors. Treasurer Wright is a candidate for reelection and ex-Sheriff S. V. C. Van Kensselner, of Essex County, is his principal opponent. The present Prison Inspectors will probably be reelected. The Senste's officials will be the same as last winter, with the possible exception of Sergeau; at Arms and Engrossing Clerk. The contest for the next United States Senatorship, to succeed Mr. McPhorson, will be felt in the undercurrent of action during the winter. The session will open on January 10.

THE CHOSEN FRIENDS IN COURT.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 11 .- The motion of the Supreme Conneil of the Order of Chosen Friends for a perpetual injunction against Superintendent Fairman, of the State Insurance Department, was argued before Judge Westbrook at Chambers yesterday afternoon. Mr. Morse, who made the principal argument for the plain tiff, claimed that the recent action of the defendant plain till, claimed that he receive a color of the plaint till, claimed that the business of the order illegal and contrary to law, had resulted in material injury to the business and welfare of the plaintiff. He said the superintendent had no authority to interfere with the society, and was evidently acting in the inferests of an insurance monopoly. He asserted that the superintendent was not a state officer falling within the provisions of the State officer falling within the pro-ode. He was followed by Mr. Sch Mr. Westbrook, who also spoke in support of the motion.
Mr. Draper, on behalf of the defendant, maintained that the manner in which the society managed the endowment plan was contrary to law, and in acting as he had done he was following the advice of the Attorney-General. Judge Westbrook reserved his decision.

A DEBTOR'S STRANGE DOINGS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 11 .- H. L. Watson, a railroad agent at Selma, N. C., made an assignment from on December 2. His wife has received a letter from Wilmington, Del., with a memorandum by the postmisser making that the letter had been re-ceived under cover from Charleston, S. C. The letter was written partly by Watson and partly by another person, and stated that he (Watson) had been fatally wounded by robbers in Baltimore, and was allowed by them to write. postmuster stating that the letter had been re-

department of minerals and woods might with propriety be classed with State exhibits, although they were collected and arranged by railroads. These are the collections of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and of that system of roads which forms a connecting line from Missouri through Arkaneas everybody knows, was Cobden's borough, and and Texas to Mexico. One covers the great States of Kansas and Colorado, and extends across New-Mexico and Arizona toward the Pacific coast. The second is that combination of roads composed of the International and Great Northern, Texas and Pacific, East Line and Red River, and Iron Mountain and Southern. Yet one has obtained materials for its exhibit mainly from Kansas; the other, from Texas. This is not surprising when the magnitude of those States is remembered, and the important part they perform in feeding the world.

The Atchison, Topcka and Santa Fe road has an unique and beautiful display designed and arranged by Professor Heary Worrall, whose work at Philadelphia in the Kansas-Colorado building was much admired. His present effort is far superior to that. The display occupies a space sixty feet square in the centre of the railway building. It consists of a peculiar structure, a series of arches surrounding a circular pyramid flanked at the four corners by lofty obelisks. The base of the pyramid is divided into bins in which are grains, vegetables and fruit. The arches are supported on glass col mmus filled with corn, wheat, rye, oats, millet, beaus, peas, eccoons and other products. Sheaves of all kinds of grain form the walls of this singular structure, which is surmounted by shocks of corn that extend to the roof. Four porticoes project from the pyramid, and face the entrances under the arches. The pillars of these are adorsed with wild and cultivated grasses, and with unique designs in cane On each of these porticees a rooster, made of grains of wheat, is perched. The remainder of the building is hardly capable of description. All the cereals grown in Kansas are shown in the sheaf, in the ear, and in commercial shape, arranged with artistic skill to make the most lasting impression on the minds of visitors. As a whole it is probably the most beautiful and elaborate agricultural exhibition ever made in this or in any other country. Its design is to convince everyone that Kansas is the great cereal State of the Union. It is a telling advertisement of the fertility of Kansas soil, and will attract thousands of settlers to that State; not from the South, however, but from Europe and from New-England, where reports and illustrations of this rare exhibit will be scattered broadcast and excite general interest,

A North Carolina mountain farmer looking at this exhibit the other day, said: "These Kansas farmers bent us on varieties, but dorned if they do on qualities. Look at this yere wheat, stranger. I reckon there an't such thin stuff in any sack on the Richmond and Danville tables." He was right. The quality of the Virginia cereals is much finer than of any of the same kind in the Kansas collection. But in one case it is shown in sacks, one sack of a kind; in the other there is a massive and highly ornate display that impresses by its magnitude and suggests the immense resources of the State.

A person expecting in this collection to find anything like an adequate representation of the mining territories tributary to this road will be disappointed. There is in one of the booths a small cabinet collection from Colorado, Arizona and New-Mexico, that would gratify a scientific man; but as compared with the huge masses of ores shown by other roads this display is insignificant.

Although the roads connected with the South-Attongs the bear made a fine showing of the agricultural resources of Texas, they have not stepped with them, but exhibit the minorals, woods and other products of that State in such quantity and variety as almost to justify the remark made by an enthusiastic Texan the other day. "The Almighty gave no everything except humans; and we are drawing a drag not through Europe to get usen enough to develop our State." One of the bright measof the men at the head of misschildt was to paint on the taces of blocks of various kinds of tumber in the display both the mane of the wood and some one them of Texan statistics. Thus, one log gives the number of acres of school lands, another the last census of population, a third the total of this year's collon crop; and so on through the woodpile. The cereals in this collection are large, plump and bright. Among the ores are several specimens of copper of remarkable richness, equal to those in the Kichmond and Danville collection. Among the agricultural products is a broket of honey in the comb, stored there by the bees. The aguarian who sent it conceived some years ago the western system have made a fine showing of the

several hundred buckets of honey as a reward for his ingenuity.

Over this exhibit are two shields, one for Arkansas the other for Texas. The former has this motio: "The harvest truly is plenteons, but the laborers are few." No person who stops to consider these two exhibits can fail to realize what immense supplies of bread and meat they will be able to spare for the markets of the world when all their pastures are covered with flocks, and all their arable land is under tillage. I met a voong man from Austia, Texas, at the Exposition, who said he had been spending a week "seeing the sints." He was going home full of new idea about ploughs, harrows, reapers and harvesters, and "recknowl" was going home full of new ideas about plough harrows, reapers and harvesters, and "reckound that what he had learned by his visit would be worth thousands of dediars to him in the next te-years. His case is not peculiar. Thousands of Southern youths have taken in the practical lesson of this Exposition and gone home to put them into practice. There will be better tillage all over the land because of this Atlanta World's Fair.

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.

A LARGE INCREASE IN BUSINESS IN THE LAST FUN YEARS-CHEERFUL VIEWS OF STEAMSHIP AGENTS.

A TRIBUNE reporter recently started out in search of information in regard to the increase in Southern trade. In his office, at Pier No. 35 North River, was found Henry Yonge, agent of the Ocean Steamship Company. He said: "Our freight business has doubled since 1877,

and our passenger traffic has more than doubled from this port to Savannah. We now run two steamers a week for passengers and freight, and have four others for freight alone, which make the trip as fast as they can load and unload. Since 1877 we have built five new steamers and are nov building three more."

"What is the capacity of your steamers?"

"The four largest ones, which carry both freight and passengers, have a capacity of from seven to eight thousand bales of cotton and accommodations for 130 passengers. Lately these steamers have been filled to their atmost capacity with freight, and have been obliged to carry 160 passengers. At this sensen of the year the business is so great that we can carry only compressed cotton, but in the dull season we carry it without compressing. Every year the cotton season seems to hold on longer. Why, formerly we brought very little cotton after the 1st of Mar but now, we bring it all summer."

"Do you bring much besides cotton!"

"Oh, yes, we bring large quantities of lumber, fruit, rosin and rice, besides lots of Southern domestics. Lately there has been a very large increase in the amount of domestics we have brought North."

The reporter had a vision of regiments of colored for 130 passengers. Lately these steamers have

North."

The reporter had a vision of regiments o' colored cooks and brigades of negro waiters, and was proportionately astonished when Mr. Yonge continued:

"These are some bales of them the men are just

hanling out upon the pier."

Mr. Yonge subsequently explained that "domestics" are a coarse kind of cotton goods manufac-"We also," continued the agent, "have lately brought to New-York a large amount of cotton

"What do you carry back to the South?"

"What do you carry back to the South?"

"We carry a large amount of iron, flour, agricultural implements and dry goods. The orders given by Southern merchants for goods from New-York houses are said to be larger this year than ever houses are said to be larger this year than ever before. Our lines running from Boston and Philadelphia are carrying to the South a great deal of machinery, and we carry some from this port. While the trade in our line has so much increased, competition has increased also, and I believe that every line running to the Southern ports is full of business. The increase in our passenger tradic has been very large. We have families which go with us year after year. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has been a passenger of ours for years. We claim that our steamer the City of Augusta has the finest saloon of any ocean steamer alloat, and the new steamers which we are b fiding will be even more elegantly fitted up. The new loats will be 313 feet long, 40 feet beam and 25 feet 9 inches depth of hold. They will have compound engines of 2,200 long, 40 feet beam and 25 feet 9 inches depth of hold. They will have compound engines of 2,200 horse power each, and are expected to make four-teen knots an nour. Our line connects at Savannah with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and our pros-

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

RESOURCES OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

EXHIBITS OF GRAINS, WOODS, MINERALS AND OTHER PRODUCTS, FROM KANSAS, TEXAS AND THE ADJACENT STATES AND THERITORIES.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE THERITS!]

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. t.—Two first displays in the department of minerals and words might with the proper to the property of Georgia from Atlanta to the eas."

The agent of the Charleston Line of steamers said that what was true of the Savannah Line in regard to the increase of trade was also true of the increase of trade was also true of the increase of trade was niso true

WALLACK'S NEW THEATRE.

Lester Wallack began tearing down the buildings

DESCRIPTION OF ITS INTERIOR. DIFFICULTIES WHICH HAD TO BE OVERCOME IN THE BUILDING-THE DECORATIONS AND THE ARRANGE-

on the site chosen for his new theavre, at Broadway and Thirtieth st., about May 1. It was his hope to have his new house completed at, or soon after, the usual time of the opening of the fail season. By means of electric lights the work was kept up night and day, but many things caused delay, and his theatre, instead of being ready October, will only be opened this week. In the first place, the cellar had to be cut out of almost solid rock, and the blasting had to be carried on with great care on account of the neighboring buildings. Then two springs were found, and they were turned aside at no little trouble and experse. The theatre proper now, however, is almost done, and workmen are engaged everywhere in putting in the finishing touches. Most of the scaffeldings have been taken down in the interior, the parquette and balcony chairs are ready to be put in place, the bexes are nearly completed, and also the interior

decoration. The work on the foyers, the entrances, the dressing and smoking rooms and the staircase is not so far advanced as on the interior.

The building, which is erected on ground leased for twenty-one years, with the privilege of two renewals, has a frontage of 105 feet on Broadway and 122 feet on Thirtieth-st. When completed it will consist of a flai-house nine stories in height (about ten feet higher than the Grand Hetel), facing on Trirtieth-st, and Broadway, with the theatre inside of this. The apartment house belongs to Oliver Thirtiethest, and Breadway, with the theatre inside of thus. The apartment house belongs to Olivet Livingsten Jones, and the theatre to Mr. Wallack. The house will not be finished until next year, although two stories of it have been exceted so as to provide a suitable entrance for the theatre. Two houses in Thirtiethest, on the site of the theatre have been except the stories of them will be a

snitable entrance for the theatre. Two houses in Thirteethest, on the site of the theatre have been half cut away and what remains of them will be a part of an anartment house.

The main entrance is in Brondway and is 30 feet wide. In going into the theatre one passes under a luge portion resting on six red columns. The fover on the ground floor is 41 feet by 22 feet, and that on the balcony floor is 60 feet by 30 feet. These are connected by a wide starcase; it was intended at first to have this made of marble, but the plan was finally given up. Under the starcases will be dressing-rooms and washrooms. These and the toyers will be handsomely fixed up in a manner corresponding to the decoration of the theatre. The first thing which strikes one on entering the place is its immense height in comparison with other places of amasement in this city. It is so constructed that everyone in the auditorium can see what is going on on the stage. The balcony is built high so as not to cut off the view of the persons sitting or standing in the back part of the persons sitting or atanding in the back part of the persons sitting or atanding in the back part of the persons sitting or atanding in the back part of the persons the gallery. Mr. Wallack has carrifully superintended the construction of the whole building, and it is his wish that everyone shall be able to see the stage well at any cost. The persons, and their chairs will be of maheavery unbudginged with varnet will. The var of everyone shall be able to see the stage weil at any cost. The perquette and the bulcony will sent about 800 persons, and their chairs will be of mahogany, upholstered with garnet silk. They are of a new pattern, and, when the speciator tises, the seat and arms fold up and the buck becomes vertical. The gallery contains between 450 and 475 very comfortable chairs.

The decoration of the house is striking. The high reiling is composed of two dones of papier mache and sheet iron, the upper one being treated like a plaque. It is worked in gold, and will serve as a high reflector for a chandelier of brass and cop-

like a piague. It is worked in gold, and will serve as a large reflector for a chandelier of brass and copper, with 200 jets and appread of fourteen feet. This is an original idea of the architect. George A. Freeman, if, a young man who does not look to be more than twenty-five years old. A heavily carved frieze separates the lower from the apper dome. The lower dome extends to the top of an arcade which rous down the whole building. In the apper part of thus, extending around the theatre, are lifteen or sixteen female figures, nearly life-size, painted in oil inpon canvas. Two of these, the most uncriterious, will be directly over the stage. On the walls in the gallery will be panels, decorated in brocade and bronze, covered with a fairre walls in the gallery will be paucis, decorated to brocade and bronze, covered with a tabre known as vegetable silk. In the bulcoay and parquet's there is a malogany wainsee, ing to the neight of four feet. Above this the walls are covered with amber colored paper with a gold figure, with alternating bound outsels of embessed garnet velvet and g hier painted panels eighteen inches broad, the latter being covered with glass, through which all and banknown can fixtures are passed. The

old theatre, so toat a good vecan be obtained from them of stage. The walls are covered with embossed stage. The walls are covered who work of blue, vet of drab and gold with a frame-work of blue, vet of drab and gold with a frame-work of blue. age as in the old theatre. The stage is 68 feet in width and 42 feet in depth,

he singe is of feet in waith and 42 feet in depta, in some what smaller than in the old theatre, a proceeding arch is 34 feet in height and 32 torsad. The singe is like that of the Madison rare Theatre, in that it is perfectly level, ich facilitates the arrangement of the mery. There will be no sliding seen. The stage is of great height, and when a set here used it can be lifted entirely out of the There is also are opening in the floor so that cenery can be lowered into the cellar. A wall a hack five feet feet iron the outer wall leaves sage from wing to wing. Below the stage there

at the back the feet need from the other wall leaves are fitteen recease for the members of the company, and also one large reson for the mescans. There is a pulling-room over the stage, with a bridge which enables the scene painter to complete a scene without changing its position. The stage enfrance is in Broadway. The paliery entrance are in Broadway and University and the surface of leading to the gallery are entirely separate from the others. There will be a case in Broadway.

The whole the arrive is constructed in an unusually strong manner, the other walls being nearly four fact in lineances. A massive are well divides the stage from the auditorical. There we have with all parts of the theatre. Directly over the dome of the auditorious is the carpenber's room. The theatre is well ventilated, and the persons in the gallery will or nearly as coel as those in the parquette. There is a large opening in the dome which will serve to let out the bested air, while fresh air will be mirroluced to all parts of the theatre, but the bested air, while fresh air will be mirroluced.

Mr. Wellack's company is essentially the same as

on the benton air, while treal air will be introduced on all parts of the fiscaute by means of pipes.

Mr. Wallnek's company is essentially the same as a was last year and meindes Miss Ross Coghian, diss Stella Boninace, Miss Effic Germon, Madame Jonisi, Miss Adelaide Detehon, John Gilbert, Osmond Tearle, William Elton, Mr. Edwards and ieraid Eyre. The season will open with "The ichool for Scandal," which will be followed probady by "The Money Spinner" and "Youth."

PATAL QUARREL BETWEEN ITALIANS.

Two Italian shoemakers, Augustino Ispeni and Amidio Cusitore, have had a workshop in common for some time in the tenement house, No. 194 Elizabeth-st. They also lived in the building. A spirit of rivalry has existed between them. each one considering himself the better workeach one considering himself the better workman. They quarrieled hast evening, after
trying is vain to settle the question of
superiority by argument. Their quarrel led
to blows, ispeni, whe is thirty-seven years old,
struck Cositore in the face first, but he was soon
thrown and badly beaten by his younger and
stronger rival. Finding that he was about to be
worsted in the encounter, kspeni drew a dagger and
plunged it into Cositore's back. The younger
Italian felt the steel enter his body and he tried to
run away, but Ispeni followed him and stabbed him
again in the thigh. Cusitore bad a revolver in his
pocket and he drew the weapon. Before Ispini could again in the thigh. Custore has a revelver in his pecket and he drew the weapon. Before Ispini could indict another wound with his kuife he received a bullet in his breast. He then field. Custore had been wounded too badly to follow, but he fired an ther shot, and weunded Ispeni slightly in the leg. Both men were taken to the Mulberry-st. Police Station, and an ambulance was summoned from the St. Vincent's Hospital. Custore's wounds were pronounced fatal. The was taken to the hospital as pronounced fatal. The was taken to the hospital ag-quickly as possible, but he became unconscious and was sinking rapidly last night. He was twenty-three years old, and he had been in this city several years. Ispeni's wound in the breast was considered dangerous, but not necessary fatal. No attempt was made to probe for the bullet at the police station.

A FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 11 .- A frightful needent on the Cincinnati Southern Railway occurred two miles south of Kjamet at 8 o'clock this morning. The second section of freight train No. 19 ran into the first section, knilling Engineer Brice, his fireman and a brake-man, and tearing up the track, denotishing the engine and damaging several cars. The brakeman was killed will be brought here.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

FEATURES OF ITS WORK FOR THE YEAR. OUTLINES OF PAPERS READ AT THE RECENT MEET-ING-INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,

REPORMATORIES AND INSANE ASYLUMS. The State Board of Charities, which held a number of sessions last week at No. 67 Madison-ave., closed its labors on Friday. All of the members of the Board were present except the ex-officio members, who are the Lieutenant-Governor, the Secretary of State, the Controller and the Attorney-General. The president, William P. Letchworth, of Buffalo, occupied the chair, and the other members in attendance were John C. Devereaux, vice-president, of Utica, and Commissioners muel F. Miller of Franklin, Oscar Craig of Rochester, John H. Van Antwerp of Albany, Edward C. Dornelly of New-York, Ripley Ropes of Brooklyn, Mrs. C. R. Lowell of New-York, Miss Sarah M. Carpenter of Poughkeepsie, Dr. Stephen Smith of New-York, Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, the secretary, of Albany, and James O. Fanning, the assistant-secretary, also of Albany.

The sessions of the Board were devoted principally to hearing reports of committees and papers prepared by individual members in regard to the work of the Board, and to preparing for the annual report to be made to the Legislature in January. The Beard is empowered by law to assist in an official capacity all charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions, excepting prisons, whether receiving State aid or maintained by municipalities or otherwise, and also any incorporated or private asylums for the detention, treatment and care of persons of ansound mind. Reports as to the condition of the arious institutions subject to the visitation of the Board, accompanied by statistical and financial tables, were read at the session which closed on Friday, and a large amount of valuable information was thus put in readiness for presentation to the Legislature. The Board is ness for presentation to the Legislature. The Board is sutherized by law to make contracts for the mainten-ance of State paspers, and such contracts have accord-ingly been made with the city of Albany and the counties of Delaware, St. Lawrence, Eric, Broome, Jefferson, Onondaga and others. A person is deemed a State pauper who is unable by work to maintain himself, and who shall not have lived sixty days in any county within one year preceding the time he applies for ald.

Among the papers which will form a part of the annual report of the Board, as decided at its session just closed, is one by Mrs. Lowell, founded on an inspection of the institutions for the deaf and dumb of the State. There are six of these institutions, two of which have branches.

They are all said to be in a prosperous condition.

Another paper read by Mrs. Lowell gives an account f the New York Asylum for Idiots, at Syracuse, and the branch asylum, at Newark, Wayne County, for idiots and

House of Refuge at Rochester. He will during the next few months extend his inquiries to the institutions of this character net maintained by the State, of which there is a considerable number, it he Carbolic Protects of the Carbolic Protects of

THE MORMON QUESTION.

VIEWS OF GOVERNOR NEIL OF IDAHO. THE EXTENT OF MORMONISM AND WHAT MIGHT BE DONE TO REMEDY THE EVIL.

Governor Neil, of Idaho, has been spending ome time in New-York, and is at present staying at the Gilsey House. Yesterday a TRIBUNE reporter called on him and asked him for his views on the Mormon ques-

"Mormonism," replied the Governor, "is a serious question on the Pacific Coast, and the Mormons are naking special efforts to control the Territories outside of Utah, where they have already the complete mastery But before I speak of the matter I want to express my gratification to the management of THE TRIBUNE for he handsome manner in which the paper commended my course with the Legislature of Idaho last winter on the question. If the press of the country would discuss the question thoroughly, a senti-ment would soon be created that would compel Congress to set in the matter. I should also like to say that the division of parties in Utah is simply Mormon and anti-Mormon. There are no Republicans and Democrats known as such there, and I find among the staunchest anti-Mormons such men as Judge Rosbo ough, Judge Sutherland, Colonel Samuel Merritt and many other prominent Democrats, all as hostile as any Republican to the prevailing system."

organization. I believe all the members of it who se through the Endowment House teke an oath of hostility to the Government, and I have myself heard treasonable doctrines preached in the Sait Lake Tabernacie. In my it will be necessary ultimately deal with the question from this standpoint, unless Congress adopts immediately very effectual measures to provent the practice and spread of polygamy, for that is the corner stone of the Church. Polygamy gives all who join the society a community of interest in crime. And that, too, is why the priests insist so strenuously on the practice of polygamy. They know that the interest in crime will strengthen the Church, and make it better able to accomplish its

the Church, and make it better and to accomplish it designs."

"What footing has Mormonism gained in Idaho it"

"Bear Lake County is populated exclusively by Mormons. The last county save it a population of 3,200. Oneda County, having the largest representation in the Territorial Legislature, is controlled by the Mormons, who have a population of 4,000 out of a folal of 7,500, in Cassia County they have a number of settlements and are enabled by throwing their votes for those who are frendly to them to decide the elections. The Territory has a population of about 40,000, and the Mormons number nearly 10,000."

"What is the feeling in Idaho on the question!"

has a population of about 40,000, and the Mormons number nearly 10,000."

"Wint is the feeling in Idaho on the question it"

"I don't think there is any division of opicion among the non-Mormon population outside of a very few politicians. Democrata and Republicans alike are bitterly opposed to the Church, and I think there is a very strong feeling among all classes, because the Logislature refused or failed to adopt the suggestions I made last winter to break up the practice of polyganay in the Territory. Previous to my going to Idaho this had not been made a public question by any of my predecessors. Consequently the Legislature was not elected on that issue. I think, however, next fall theit that will be the prominent question, and that we will succeed in electing a majority of the members of the Legislature pledged to deal with the question effectually. At present, under our Territorial laws, our courts are powerless to deal with it, and under the anti-polygany law passed by Congress in 1862 our United States Courts have no jurisdiction, as all the plural marriages are performed in the Endowment House, in Salt Lake City, or in the the anti-polygamy law passed by Congress in 1802 our United States Courts have no jurisdiction, as all the plural marriages are performed in the Endowment House, in Salt Lake City, or in the Temple at St. George, Utah. I have not seen the text of the bill recently introduced in the Senate. I understand, however, its chief features are the permitting of wives in Utah to teatify against their husbands, and requiring a certificate of all marriages performed in Utah to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court. The first provision is well enough, but the latter one will amount to nothing, because all these marriages are performed in secret and are religious, not legal ceremonics. My judgment is that Congress should first do away with the present legislative power in Utah and confer it upon a Commission to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The Commission should be composed of citizens of the Territory. Congress could, of course, relain the power to approve or disapprove the legislation of the Commission. The veto power should also be left in the Governor, but not absolutely as an apresent. The manner of drawing juries in Utah should also be changed and made to conform to the practices in the States and other Territories. At present it is almost impossible to obtain a jury which is not composed principally of Mormons.

"I am very much pleused with the decided stand President Arthur has taken, and it is gratifying to those who understand the question to know that he intends to make it a prominent one in his Administration. Mormonism

of the New York Asylum for Idiets, at Syracuse, and the branch asylum, at Newark, Wayne County, for idiets and feeble-minded women between the ages of sixteen and feeble-minded women between the ages of sixteen and ferty. This branch institution was started as an experiment for feeble-minded women who were found in aimshouses and other lades on the lades to be led astray bouses and other lades on the places, and were liable to be led astray bouses and other lades in this branch asylum, the state reserved of whose maintenance is \$2 a week each. They contribute largely by industrial pursuits to their own support.

Miss Carpenter presented a paper on the institutions for the blind, which she has carefully examined. There are two of these—one in this city and one in Batavia. All blind children are sent to these institutions to be taught. They are in a prosperous condition and have about 500 lumates. Notwithstanding the increase in population there is no increase in the number of blind children for the State.

Occar Craig gave the results of his examinations into the State reformatories, of which there are two—the Mouse of Refuge on Randall's Island, and the Western House of Refuge at Rochester. He will during the next the months extend ms inquiries to the institutions to the refuse a radiation of the countries from which they came. House of Refuge at Rochester. He will during the next the months extend ms inquiries to the institutions, the refuse of the countries from which they were accustomed to in the countries from which they came have accustomed to in the countries from which they came have accustomed to in the countries from which they came here they had nothing probably which they could call their own. And, again, before they came here they had nothing probably which they could call their own. From a falling off in the commitments to the two State institutions. Dut an increase to the number sent top institutions. There have institutions. There have institutions. There have institutions. There have institutin

LOCAL POLITICAL TALK.

TAMMANY HALL IN THE LEGISLATURE. "Will the Tammany Senators and Assemblynen go into the Democratic caucus!" is the question

which most Democratic politicians are asking. They certainly will not do so unless certain pledges are given them in advance. They will not go into a cascus the majority of whose members are united on a desermination to elect as Speaker of the Assembly a man who is the choice of the Tilden faction, and who would give the Tammany members no recognition in the making up of committees and the appointment of clerks. 2 prominent number of Tammany Hall yesterday said: "The Tilden people may as well understand that we apprechate our advantage in holding the balance of power in both houses of the Legislature, and will force those who have been jumping on us for the past three years to respect our rights as the dominant Democratic faciles in

What it is that Tammany Hall will ask for is not yet clear. It will probably be more than it expects to receive. Among the many stories is one that it will demand the Speakership of the Assembly and the chairmanship of the Committee on Cities, beside some minor patropage, or failing in the first demand (and it is not likely

to press its claim for the Speakership sharply, will thea insist upon the clerkship of the Senate or House, the chairmanship of toe Committee on Cities and minor paronage. The chairmanship membaned it is likely to insist upon in any case. Mr. Kelly knows the value of this position, and as Tautmany Hail will be likely to pressus several important fills affecting this city during the coming seesion, he does not propose to have them smothered in committee.

Faling to receive any recognition from the Tillea faction the Tammany members taight make a combination with the Republicons and thus control legislation in both houses of the Legislature. Some of the Tillea members of the Legislature, some of the Tillea in both houses of the Legislature, were in the city on Saturday and there were outgivings that if Tammany Hail is inclined to not "mulishy" a combination with certain of the Republicons might be made by the other side. This threat has had no effect on the Tammany men, who declare that a sufficient number of Republicans caunet be found to set with the Tilden numbers to give them a majerity in either House. Party ties, it is argued, are too strong for this. On the other hand, the Tammany Senators and Assemblymen were elected as Independents, and are instified, as such, they claim, in doing whatever will strengthen the organization. No formal caucus or needing of the Tammany Senators and Assemblymen has been lead as yet to determine on a plan of action. It is expected that one will soon be held, when the demands on the Democratic majority in the Legislature will be formulated.

THE TAMMANY "OUTS" AND THE "INS."

THE TAMMANY "OUTS" AND THE "INS." Police Justice Andrew J. White and Fire Commissioner Purroy do not despair of building up a rival organization to Tammany Hall. They fully ex-pected to take with them the majority of their district organizations, and the fact that the majority of their adherents left Tammany Hall with them, when the Committee on Organization decreed the expulsion of Messrs. White and Purroy, tended to confirm them in this belief. But they lost sight of one significant fact. The leader in each Assembly District the naming of the delegation to the General Committee, and each delegation selects the men who shall represent it in the Committee on Organization. It follows naturally that the members of the Committee on

represent it in the Committee on Organization. It follows naturally that the members of the Committee on Organization, and to a great extent the members of the delegation in the General Committee are personal friends of the chairman of the delegation, and adhere to his fortunes. This was true concerning Messrs. White and Purroy. But when their cases were submitted to the district associations, which comprises a considerable part of the Democratic voters of the XXIIId and XXIVIA Assembly Districts, the two men found that the sentiment of the majority was against them. The delegation from the first natural district has already been recordanized, and in Commissioner Purroy's district a committee is now engaged upon the same work.

The friends of Justice White are now agitating for a public meeting which is to precede an attempt to reorganize the Tammany Association in the district. Mr. White declares that he is still a Tammany man, and that he and his friends will organize an association and wait until John Kelly is turned out of Tammany Hall, something to be anticipated they say in the near future. This is also the programme of Commissioner Purroy and his friends. All this is preparatory to the annual meeting of the Tammany Society on the evening of the third Monday of April next, when the officers are to be chosen. Another effort is to be made to ous John Kelly and his friends are electing new members at every meeting, forty having been elected at the meeting one week ago.

IRVING HALL AGAIN IN THE FIELD. The leaders of Irving Hall seem determined

to keep up that faction of the Democracy. A committee of ten has been appointed to arrange all the details for the holding of primaries for the election of a new com-mittee, and Irving Hall has been engaged as a place of meeting for the year 1882. So much was conceded by the Tammany Conference Committee to Irving Hall when the question of naming the county ticket was under discussion, and the same liberality was displayed by many of the Tammany Judiciary, Senatorial and Assemconventions, that the Irving Hall people encouraged to remain in future "deals." It is doubtful "Is Mormonism extending to the adjoining Territories it the reporter asked.

"It is part of the plan of the Mormon Church," the Governor replied, "to populate the surrounning Territories and States with its adherents, with the view of nitimately gaining political control of them, and then by bargaining with either of the political parties to have the Tammany feels strong and self-reliant, and it will be very ast to stand alone at the next election, or if an alliance is sought by the Irving Hall coders, will conclude the provided it after a very thorough investigation of the system, the Mormon Church is more of a political than a religious organization, and I am convinced that it is a treasonable